

ILABOR CLARON

LEADING ARTICLES—July 2, 1920.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Fracay at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple. Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and head-quarters. Itoom 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Abbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 389—Meets every
Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 235 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet
Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggas Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146
Bleuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers Autiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays,
Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30,
3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fittenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and
3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
Book Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Book and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and
4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 117 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd
Truedays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 170 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 170 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546
Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet
very Tuesday, Labor Meet Mednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet
very Tuesday, Labor—Meet Mednesdays, Labor Temple.

nple.

nters Ne. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

nters Ne. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

nters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

nters No. 1649 — Meet Thursdays, Building

fees Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Satur-

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays. Labor Temple.
Chaufteurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon. California Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, S3 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Eeg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Bullding Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

lencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday. Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Noilding.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuenday. Pacific Building. headquarters, 746 Pacific Noilding.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple. Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays. Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Gas Morkers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grantle Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple: office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hotters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers-Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Labor Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Labor Temple.

Iron. Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall. South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Jewerry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Facific Bldg.
Ladles Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladles' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters. Labor Temple.

days, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxillary, Golden West Lodge No. 1

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Weilnesdays, Labor

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1
— Meets Ist and 3rd Tuesdays Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Morting Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—705 Underwood Bidg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Palters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Plano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Pleture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Pleture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Pleture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Pleture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Plus Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays: Headquarters, 457 Bryant, Platerers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Photographic Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montagoners, Room 229

Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montzomery, Room 229.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.

Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays. 8 p. m. 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Alexal Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Labor Temple.

Retail Shee Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays. 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 94 Embras cadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays,
Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sails Makers—Neet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday,
Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224
Guerrero.

Guerrero.
Ship Clerks-Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor

Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Rullding Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Thursdays. Labor Temple.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.

Fallors No. 80—Callifornia Hall, Turk and Polk. Teamsters No. 218—Meet Turksdays, 536 bryant.

Teamsters No. 218—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Felephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.

Fleatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Miss M. Kerrigas, Becretary, 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigas, Becretary, 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet Meet Leather Workers—Meet Leather Meet Lea

Ing Trades Temple.

United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet lat and 3d Thursdays. Labor Temple,

United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet lat and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.

United Trunk, B- and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.

Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.

Warchouse and Cercal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen—Meet lst Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.

Water Workers—Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL YIY

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1920

No. 27

Retail Delivery Drivers' Award

In a dispute regarding a requested increase in wages, H. Clay Miller, former associate with Ralph P. Merritt, Federal food administrator for California during the war, was called in to arbitrate the differences between the employers and the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union of San Francisco. The award in the case reads as follows:

At the present time the economic conditions in America and throughout the world are in disturbed and unsettled state. As the war created new conditions and standards so peace brings us to a process of adjustment which is necessary and difficult to accomplish.

During the war there was concentrated upon this country a world's economic burden through the cutting off of normal transportation and distribution, and tremendous demand for immediate supply of vast quantities of food and materials and the practical suspension of production in Europe except for war necessities.

The supply of labor was depleted by the service of millions of men in the army and navy, wages and prices rose with the demand and with the declined buying power of the dollar, it was logical that the income in dollars be increased as the buying power of the dollar decreased.

Every industrious man is entitled to a decent living if he renders a decent service. Employer and employee are balancing units in our economic system. It is proper that there should be a free and full understanding between them and a sincere and honest effort on the part of both that the common problems be discussed and solved together.

The obligation of employer to his employee is to pay a proper wage, consistent with responsibilities and services involved, so that worthy and industrious men may be happy in their homes,—that they may properly care for and educate their families, and be what self-respecting American men are promised in their faith and loyalty to the fundamentals of American citizenship.

The obligation of employee to his employer is to render an honest service for value received, to be a living and active part of the job which is his, and to keep undisturbed the process of industry when his wage is fair and his employer makes a happy living condition possible for him.

The merchant who demands an exorbitant price for his merchandise and the man who demands an exorbitant wage are both equally guilty of unfair practice, and both, in such effort, are endeavoring to enact a wrong principle. Both will fail in the last analysis, for no purpose actuated by a false or unjust inspiration can ever make for permanent success.

To bring industrial harmony, capital and labor must understand each other. If there exists a real desire to harmonize a discordant situation it cannot fail of accomplishment when true justice is honestly wanted.

If labor be arbitrary and unreasonable in its demands it becomes a menace to society. If capital is oppressive and unreasonable it likewise threatens the welfare of those within its sphere of influence and becomes a menace to society so that there is equal opportunities in a large way for good or for evil among both classes, especially during this readjustment, and each must do its part. The only method by which good may prevail is to establish and maintain a spirit of cordiality and helpfulness between employer and employee. This is possible only

when there is a common and sincere interest in the work to be done and both are willing and ready to discuss their problems and solve them in a spirit of justice and fairness.

In theory it is inconceivable that strikes and walkouts should prevail between just men. At all times conditions are either right or they are wrong. A sincere purpose can establish one or the other condition, and when either side of controversy seeks to solve its economic problems by violence it means that reason and intelligence have been set aside.

The question before us now is to decide a proper wage for drivers of retail delivery wagons. There has been a free and friendly discussion for the conditions involved.

It is not a pleasant duty to give findings in a matter which affects the condition of others, and I feel that, however this award may be received, my desire for justice will not be questioned

The tranquility of our community during the doubtful period through which we are passing must be maintained. As I see it, it is the duty of both employer and employee to meet the situation together in a co-operative way to the end that a cordiality may be established and maintained.

Living costs are high. It is hoped and believed they will soon decline. Wages should be properly based upon these conditions.

I have been much impressed with the arguments developed in these conferences as to the uncertain conditions of business and living at this time and with the problems and responsibilities which confront both employer and employee in carrying on their work.

With all facts in mind, and after a most careful digest of all features of this discussion, I find and award as follows:

That the present wage be increased 50 cents per day,—all other conditions, in time and overtime, to remain as heretofore.

This increase to become effective as of June 15, 1920.

H. CLAY MILLER.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Edward I. Ford of the Carpet Mechanics, Adolph M. Fenebus of the Roofers, Michael P. Burke of the Cooks, Thomas H. Corbin of the Upholsterers, Peter Dergance of the Waiters, John J. Atkinson and Alfred A. Tognazzi of the Machinists, Fred C. Angerstein of the Musicians.

SPEAKERS TONIGHT.

At the regular meeting of the Labor Council this evening there will be an array of brilliant speakers, among them Samuel Gompers, Joseph Valentine, Matthew Woll and Frank P. Walsh, none of whom need an introduction to the trade unionists of San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone having information as to the whereabouts of Alfred Harter are requested to communicate with R. Whaite, 1516 Fell street, San Francisco. He was an iron worker, from Boulder, Colorado. About a year ago he is said to have inserted an ad in a local paper calling for men to work in local iron works, according to which he must have been a foreman.

"OPEN" SHOP IS NON-UNION SHOP.

The "open" shop subterfuge is so apparent that Injunction Judge Fish of Minneapolis refuses to accept the term without making it clear that it means non-unionism.

In issuing an injunction against organized workers picketing a non-union meat market in Minneapolis, Judge Fish said that the record in the case "presents a direct issue between those who strive for the 'union' shop on the one side and the advocates of the 'open' or non-union plan on the other."

Editor Cramer of the Labor Review notes this comment by a court that would deny workers' rights, but who refuses to be fooled by tricky terms. The labor editor says:

"So at last it has been judicially determined that the citizens' alliance and the associated business organizations are liars, for they maintain that the open shop is not a non-union shop. And the judge decides that it is."

Judge Fish will shortly retire from the bench to write a history of Lincoln, and Editor Cramer predicts that the biography will condemn Lincoln for freeing the chattel slaves "and beyond a question, had Judge Fish been holding court in the sixties he would have enjoined the Liberator from writing the emancipation proclamation."

PETITION TO AID UNIVERSITY.

Rising to aid the University of California in securing financial support to pay adequate salaries, make possible the erection of dormitories, and in other ways care for continuously increasing enrollment, the Alumni Association of the State University has begun the circulation of an initiative petition to place on the ballot an amendment to the State Constitution, to be known as Section 15 of Article XIII, which will re-finance the institution.

This amendment provides for an ad valorem tax of 1.2 mills on each \$1 of assessed valuation of property throughout the State. This is the equivalent of 12 cents on the \$100 or \$1.20 on each \$1000 of assessed valuation.

It is estimated that this will bring to the University approximately \$6,000,000 a year.

The act amends Subdivision (e) of Section 14 of Article XIII so that the appropriations for the public school system and the State University which heretofore took precedence over all other appropriations, shall, in the event that this new amendment is adopted, give precedence of appropriation to the public school system only, leaving the University to depend upon the receipts of the tax. The amendment will become operative, if passed, on July 1, 1921.

The State of Oregon passed a similar law on May 21st of this year. The amount to be raised there is 1.26 mills on the dollar or \$1.26 on the \$1000 assessed valuation.

There is a method by which deficits may be met—namely, a tuition fee of about \$35 to be paid by each student enrolled. But the members of the Alumni Association do not wish their Alma Mater to be forced to surrender the traditional free education. For that reason, even though but a short time remains, every effort will be made to secure sufficient names to place the matter before the people of the State of California. An extensive campaign for signatures will be begun. The goal sought is 85,000

MARITIME WORKERS GET RELIEF.

California Maritime workers who were denied relief under the workingmen's compensation law, by a United States Supreme Court decision of June, 1917, have a new source of relief. In sections of the Federal Employees Liability Act, also known as the Jones Act, it is provided that seamen and maritime workers shall be entitled to the same protection as that given railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce, according to Warren H. Hillsbury of the legal staff of the Industrial Accident Commission.

By virtue of this bill, signed by President Wilson on June 5, 1920, maritime workers now have the choice of remuneration under provisions of the Jones bill, in addition to the processes of the Admiralty courts, which heretofore has been the only source of relief.

Another remedy of the situation, the "Johnson amendment," by which Congress authorized the application of state compensation to maritime injuries, was held unconstitutional in May of this year by a United States Supreme Court decision by a five to four vote.

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THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege. By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

The Cause of Financial Panics.

Aside from its power to discharge a debt by its tender, money possesses a potential greater and different from any money substitute. A check, for instance, though it be issued upon credit obtained at the bank through collateral of a gold bar does not have the quality that notes would have, albeit such notes were issued at the mint through the depositing there of the same gold bar. And the reason for this is that money has adaptability for a far wider circulation than any money substitute, and it comprises the basis for the issuance of such substitutes. These substitutes are all promises to pay money; wherefore, although the substitutes pervade to the extent of 97 per cent the field of exchange, leaving only 3 per cent to transpire through money, yet there is an irreducible minimum to the mass of money, since its existence cannot be wholly dispensed with. This small core of money lying at the center of the great field of money substitutes, with their infinite action and reaction in the domain of exchanges, is in reality an expression of the State resting there in the maintenance of order in the co-operation of the people in society. To disturb this nucleus of money, to contract its volume, or to prevent the fitting expansion of its volume as the needs of business require additions to its bulk, is to affect the whole zone of substitutes and exchanges. It is to permeate the entire region with vibrations issuing from the center and getting larger as they expand towards the edge, where exchange goes on without any paper passing, but merely book accounts, the phenomenon being similar to that of a commotion in the middle of a lake, which spreads its ripples over the surface until they break upon the shore.

Money being thus requisite to society, it is essential that it should exist in quantity sufficient to meet the needs of society. There are three conditions which demand increase of the money volume, viz: increase of population, increase of exchanges per head of population, and increase of price of the articles exchanged. Any one of these influences will cause increase of the money mass. Where they are all in operation together the increase of the money volume must be relatively rapid. And where the State does not respond to the need of exchanges and issues the money required, some form of money substitute will be brought into existence to try to meet the demand. Should at such time neither money nor money substitute come forth, a money panic will follow. This latter is nothing other than a lessening of the volume of exchanges to conform to the volume of money and its substitutes. Such panic develops when the increase of calls for loans is not met by inpouring of new money and recourse is had to existing stocks of money. First among the repositories of such lendable stocks is the reserves of the banks. The banks respond to the demand by lending as much as they can, increasing the rate of interest as the reserves lower toward the legal limit. As the interest rate ascends depositors at the banks start drawing on their accounts and lending. The marginal banks-the weakest-begin to find difficulty in meeting the checks which come pouring in upon them for large amounts. The reserve of 15 per cent or 20 per cent of deposits is quickly depleted, and these banks seek to borrow from the stronger banks. They find they cannot, for such are fearful for their own reserves. Then some weaker bank fails; a run starts on all banks by frightened depositors who hurriedly transfer their accounts to safe deposit boxes. The panic is on.

Thus between 1865 and 1870 there was a lessening of issuance of new money, as shown by the per capita falling from \$20.58 in 1865 to



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\$17.51 in 1870, a decline of \$3.07, when there should have been an increase of at least half that amount. There followed in consequence the bank panic of 1873. While the per capita of money in the country was declining between 1865 and 1870 and prices were falling also, yet after 1873 the per capita of money rose, so that in 1880 it was \$19.41. Prices nevertheless continued to fall during these years and in 1879-80 they were lower than at any previous time. Here then we have refutation of the quantity theory of the economists, for we find prices falling and money volume rising, a thing wholly impossible if that doctrine be correct, for according to it increase of the volume of money must cause prices to rise, whereas, while a few articles increased their prices in the early eighties. yet it was 1885-6 before the downward price movement began to change upon an upward course, and then it wavered for a decade; the per capita, however, increased.

The Mistaken Efforts at "Deflation."

It was to stop these financial cataclysms, so common since the early seventies, and which in the 1900's were recurring with growing virulence, that there was invented first, the Clearing House certificate, a substitute for money, and later the Federal Reserve Bank, being an orifice of the Government to pour new issues of money into society. This bank takes 40 cents of gold and issues upon it a Federal Reserve dollar. It will soon have the Nation off the gold basis, for high and rising prices of gold mining are shutting down the mines and lessening the supply of gold. The mines in time will be practically all shut down. But though all existing gold be drawn into the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank, and have outstanding notes upon every pennyweight of it, yet that bank must continue to issue new money; and when it no longer has 40 cents of new gold upon which to issue a new dollar, the dollar must come forth without the gold. It is then that the Nation will discover, if not before, that the presence of gold is in no sense requisite for the exercise by the State of its power of issuing money.

Meanwhile the issuance of Federal Reserve notes bulk large. They are approaching four billions of dollars. Prices continue to rise, and the rise of prices call for an ever-increasing volume of money. Collegiate Economists become voceriferous that the cause of rising prices is increase of the money volume, and trusting as true that which flows from the fountains of learning, business, financial and governmental circles all accept it as a fact that increasing money volume raises prices. They will stop the rise of prices by checking the outflow from the Government of new money. The Federal Reserve Banks raise the rate of re-discounting. It is raised from 3 per cent up to 5½ per cent. Whereupon interest everywhere rises, and money becomes difficult to borrow. This effect is just what the banks intended. They set in to produce "deflation," and thereby to lower

Merchants who need new goods, confronted by these high rates of interest, dispose of their available securities. There is a rush to sell Liberty Bonds, purchased at 100. These fall on the market to 80; and the patriotism of the poorer people who won the war for democracy, is taxed 20 per cent. The beneficiaries are the big money group, the Priviligists, who having profited by the prices of the war, buy up the cheapened bonds, and so profit by the prices of

Where bonds are not possessed by the mer-chant he sells his stock. It is springtime and he must place orders for the fall. To get money which he normally would borrow from the bank he forces sales. He cuts prices-25 per cent, even more; he raises the money. He has some salvage in panic-priced job lots which he picks up in the market; but when he buys at the door

of the trust, or the 53 per cent corporation, he pays a higher price for the goods of the fall of '20 than he paid for those of the fall of '19; and he will sell to his customers at a higher price than he sold last year.

The drop in prices produced by staunching the outflow of new money called forth by the rising prices, is merely a panic drop. It has nothing whatever to do with the forces which engender high and rising prices. By producing the conditions which compel sales at such sacrifices the bankers are injuring themselves, for they are deliberately decreasing the volume of business which they themselves do, and they are irritating and making worse the forces which produce high prices, rather than effecting any check upon the high price movement.

(To be continued. Copyright 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

NATION-WIDE FIGHT ON UNIONS.

A nation-wide campaign has been launched by chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations and similar allied organizations to destroy trade unionism. This campaign is designated as an "Americanization" movement, but back of it is a determination on the part of large employers to inaugurate generally the open shop as the entering wedge against union solidarity.

Thousands of dollars have been pledged by New York manufacturers to finance the fight there, and similar large contributions are being made in a hundred other cities. The workers are already at grips with their enemies in many Pacific Coast cities, and it is announced by leaders of the movement that it will be continued until labor morale has been broken.

This is but another manifestation of the purpose of reactionaries and profiteers to render the public helpless that it may be more easily exploited. Glutted with unheard of profits, those who have taken advantage of an unusual situation are determined to keep all they have gained and to open up new fields for development.

The coming summer will be critical not only for organized labor, but for all labor. While the manufacturers profess great interest in unorganized workers, as a matter of fact their only concern is that they shall be reduced to a state of impotency, that they may not be in position to protest against conditions that may be dictated by manufacturers.

The "American idea" which the trade organizations are financing, in few words, is a scheme to further enslave and humiliate the workers of the nation. All the high sounding pretensions are intended to fool the public, which, of course, includes millions of workers. Unless the producers determinedly resist all efforts to destroy the machinery through and by which labor has painfully and slowly made its way up from serfdom, the country will shortly be face to face with a situation of the most alarming potentialities.

Labor has the economic as well as the political power, if it is but wise enough to make good use of both.

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE STOVES IES LINOLEUM PHONO
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Union Help

Agents for B. & L. UNION MADE UNDERWEAR LEOPOLD MORSE Union Made Hand Tailored Clothing

JOHNSON'S

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and SERVICE PARTS and REPAIRS
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BEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY CANDIES, ICE CREAM, FRENCH PASTRY LIGHT LUNCHEON

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VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION-

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SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodyear and Goodrich Tires and Tubes PAINTS AND OILS FISHING TACKLE GENUINE TYEE BAIT

GOMPERS HERE.

Last Sunday evening Samuel Gompers, William Green and Matthey Woll, representing the American Federation of Labor, arrived in the city, charged with the duty of presenting to the Democratic National Convention the demands of the organized workers of the Nation. Joseph Valentine had previously arrived in San Francisco and was one of a party of nearly a hundred trade unionists who met the delegation at the Sixteenth-Street Station in Oakland. They were taken at once to the headquarters engaged for them at the St. Francis Hotel.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, including President Samuel Gompers and Vice-Presidents Matthew Woll, William Green and Joseph Valentine, appeared before the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic National Convention Tuesday and submitted a labor plank with a request that it be incorported in the platform of the Democratic party.

In a speech before the Committee on Resolutions, President Gompers urged that "for the sake of humanity" the labor plank be accepted in its entirety. He said that the wage earners of the country were looking to the Democratic party for justice. He called attention to the fact that the same plank had been submitted to and rejected by the Republican National Convention. He voiced the hope that the Democratic Convention would not "make the same fatal mistake." Gompers commended the Democratic administration for what it had done for labor.

The labor plank as submitted by Gompers and his colleagues asks that the Democratic National Convention concede the following demands of labor:

The right of the wage earners to organize into trade unions, to select their own representatives and to bargain collectively.

To maintain the Federal law enacted by Congress securing to the workers the legal right of voluntary association, protecting their rights against unwarrantable issuance of writs of injunction.

That no legislation shall be enacted which will compel the wage earners to submit their grievances to courts or governmental agencies, and demanding the repeal of all such existing laws.

That there shall be no restrictions of the right of free speech, free press, free assembly and free

Vigorous enforcement of the Seamen's act.

That the employment of children under 16 years of age for profit shall cease.

That effective steps be taken to put a stop to profiteering.

That the flow of immigration must not at any time exceed the Nation's ability to assimilate and Americanize foreigners.

The rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law for Federal employees.

The enactment of a Federal compensation law which will embrace all Government workers.

That the products of convict labor be excluded from interstate commerce.

The repeal of the Cummins-Esch railroad law. That the Federal Courts shall not be permitted to declare unconstitutional acts passed by Congress.

That there shall be no armed intervention in Mexico.

Court injunctions, Gompers declared, had annulled provisions of the Clayton anti-trust law protecting labor.

"Labor is practically in the condition as before its enactment," he asserted, declaring courts had required men to do things they had no right to do. The labor hearings were closed with Gompers' address.

President Gompers and the other representatives of the American Federation of Labor will be at the meeting of the Labor Council this evening and will address the assembled delegates.

ORPHEUM.

"Kiss Me" is the somewhat startling title of a new musical extravaganza which will be presented at the Orpheum next week. It is not an osculatory invitation, but is so pretty and so pleasing that the salutation might easily invoke a kissing desire. Musical pieces are mostly composed of girls and "Kiss Me" is no exception. The girls have been so carefully picked and are so attractive and so handsomely gowned that again the title "Kiss Me" seems appropriate. The plot, or what there is of it, is told in both dialogue and song. This concerns a young man who must have a family in order to increase the allowance awarded him by an aunt. There are five principals, with Dorothea Sadlier, Isabelle Winlock and Harry Meyer enjoying featured distinction. "Kiss Me" is pretentiously dressed, capably staged and ranks high among vaudeville musical productions. If one of the characteristics of midnight sons is breaking into song, Eddie Kane and Jav Herman are undoubtedly "midnight sons." are not serenaders, but are uncommonly good comedy song singers. They have mixed their voices and their humor into an amusement draft which they call "A Ragtime Cocktail." Pretty, dainty, little "Resista," weighing only 98 pounds, has proved the superiority of mind over matter. If she so desires, any one with sufficient strength to lift her can do so, but if she wills otherwise no power in a human frame can lift her tiny toes from off the floor. John Gardner and Marie Hartman have done their bits in musical comedy these many seasons. They term their efforts

"Vaudeville Vagaries." They include a ski called "Before and After Marriage" and a finc assortment of songs and dances. Eary and Ear, present a whirlwind novelty, using Egyptia. Rings. They are the originators of this kind or act and the only ones performing it. That rapidity with which they perform their feats is simply astounding. Buch is the surname of two brothers who offer an amusing athletic sketch called "Spilling the Beans," in which they use the kitchen garden vegetables. M. and Mm. Bartholdi have a novel act in which fifty tropica, birds do most diverting stunts. Probably their most remarkable feat is that of riding a bicycla Among these feathered performers are papagays, cockatoos and parrots, which the Bartholdis have certainly accomplished marvels with. The only holdover in this remarkable bill will be Joseph E. Howard and his Company in his musical romance, "Chin Toy," which has scored tremendous hit.



ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

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WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER
MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET

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VACATION TIME

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You can buy a complete outfit bearing the Union Label from

Gaglesons Co.

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SAN FRANCISCO

A CONGRESS OF REACTION. By Charles K. Kelley.

When Congress recessed for the summer, but really to enable its members to participate in political controversy, it completed a record which perhaps stands unrivalled in the annals of legislative proceedings. It is a record of unswerving loyalty to privilege and almost complete disregard of the major interest of the nation and the welfare of the people.

The present Congress has been described as a Congress of inaction. That is not actually or substantially correct. It has been a Congress of reaction. Its efforts have always and consistently been in the direction of advancing the selfish schemes of profiteers and exploiters. It has nullified every effort to have it intelligently consider important problems of reconstruction, and not in a single instance has it given favorable consideration to any bill not supported by powerful and always very selfish lobbies.

Among the measures that have been approved are the Cummins-Esch bill, with its billions of subsidies for the railroads and guarantees against losses due to waste, mismanagement and graft; and the coal and oil lands leasing bills, which turn over to private interests valuable mineral lands, notwithstanding that the national government is today seeking in foreign lands for supplies of oil for its naval vessels. These are the two most important bills that have had legislative approval.

It has attempted to enact and has given a great deal of consideration to bills proposing a sales tax, and the dismemberment of the fleet gathered by the government during the war, thus striking a deadly blow at our merchant marine; bills making it a crime for workers to strike against intolerable conditions, defining sedition, in an effort to abridge the constitutional guarantees of free speech, press and assemblage, and providing for a huge military establishment during time of peace and for conscription when a "national emergency" arose, which meant when workers were fighting for the right to live as well as when the nation might be threatened by foreign foes.

It has camouflaged the soldiers' service bonus. enacting a law that admittedly will be killed by the Senate, but which will enable Congressmen to return home and make a plea for soldier votes. This is the flimsiest bit of subterfuge that has emanated from a body where subterfuge has been reduced to a fine point.

A sop is thrown to the farmers by the approval in the house of the so-called Volstead "farmers' aid bill," which legalizes farm organizations and exempts them from the provisions of the anti-trust law. While a measure permitting farmers to organize has been in the Senate and house for many months, it was during the closing days of the session that Representative Volstead rushed through a measure without consultation with the members of the committee to which it had been referred, and now the members will feel justified in going to the farmers and telling them what has been done for them. It is unlikely that the farmers will be fooled by this arrant hypocrisy.

Congress has refused consideration to bills designed to correct the evils of profiteering, to regulate the packers, to prevent hoarding of food, to restore credits and stabilize finances. It has refused to make peace with Europe or to assist in the rehabilitation of stricken countries. It has, in fact, withheld its approval of any and all measures for which there was widespread public demand.

No American has any right to be proud of his representation in Congress. This does not mean that there are not loyal, forward-looking men and patriotic members there. Such there are, and quite a few of them, and it is due to their

devoted efforts that a record even less defensible has not been made.

The only lesson that can be drawn from a review of what has been done in Congress during the past eight months is that there is urgent need of house-cleaning. Unless the people change the personnel and send to Washington representatives who will be responsive to the needs and the desires of the public, the orgy of special-interest serving and subsidizing will be resumed next December, after election is out of the way, and valuable national interests will certainly be sacrificed.

EARLIER CLOSING OF STORES.

Retail Clerks' Union, Local 432, has instigated a very vigorous campaign to unionize the various retail clothing, furnishing goods, dry goods, hat and other men's and women's wearing apparel stores of the outlying business districts of San Francisco, such as the Mission, Fillmore, Kearny, Third, Polk street and North Beach districts, by a most urgent appeal to all union men and women for their support in the matter. The retail stores are asked to sign the working agreement of the Retail Clerks, which calls for the closing of the stores at 6 o'clock p. m. on every day of the week, except Saturday, when they are permitted to remain open until 10 o'clock p. m., and to close all day on Sundays and legal holi-

The shortening of the workday by all classes of workers and recognition of more time for recreation by the general public is lessening night shopping to such an extent that there is absolutely no need of any retail store remaining open after 6 o'clock.

LETTER CARRIERS' PICNIC.

The San Francises Letter Carriers will give their annual pienic and games at Shellmound Park on Sunday, July 4th, for the benefit of their sick and death fund.

An attendance well up in the thousands is expected to participate in the festivities. Sport events and other interesting diversions are planned. Five hundred prizes will be awarded during the day. A two weeks' stay at the Yosemite Valley, including transportation, is the leading prize, and the second prize a handhammered copper lamp, value \$50.00.

The committee of arrangements is as follows: J. J. Shea, chairman; W. Shea, C. A. Erickson, J. E. Smith, W. Desmond, C. Bevan, R. Vossbrinck, E. F. Barry, M. McCarthy, J. J. Lane, D. Sullivan, W. H. Barry, and Phil Garafola.

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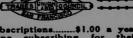
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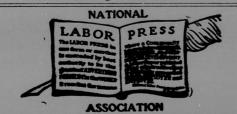
Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN...

Editor

Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1920.

An initiative petition is being circulated by the Producers' and Consumers' League providing for State-controlled central markets to receive farm products and distribute them to such retail stores as qualify as branch state markets. The legislation seeks to relieve both consumers and producers from the exactions and monopolistic practices of middlemen. It should be signed by every voter who is opposed to present methods of marketing the products of the farm and orchard.

Arguing in too many cases does not make for progress. This is true, especially when partisans enter the assembly room with their minds fully made up, or if prejudiced, instructed, or pledged beforehand as to their position on the question. To argue intelligently, with fairness and beneficially to all parties concerned, the minds of the listeners must be open to conviction in favor of either side which puts forward the best arguments, based on facts and good reasoning. Arguments before large assemblies are too oratorical and passionate. no room for explanations of the points on which each listener may desire further information. Hence action after such a debate is not deliberative or reliable and seldom expresses the best thought or experience of the individual members. By reason of such shortcomings of public debates, all deliberative and responsible bodies refer their important questions to committee for consideration and recommendation. This is not because the members of the committee are recognized as being smarter or more capable than the members of the general assembly, but because every committee will be imbued with a high sense of duty to make the best recommendations possible, and for that reason takes pains to hear all sides and get all possible light on the subject. Oratory is notoriously misleading, and it is largely to guard against the follies of oratory that this precautionary procedure is followed by every reputable body of whatever nature. No question is held thoroughly considered until it has had full investigations on its merits by a committee. Only before a committee will all arguments be weighed and given a hearing.

A San Francisco Need

This city is sadly in need of a morning daily newspaper that will fulfill the functions of a newspaper. A daily newspaper ought to be a history of a day. It should present to the people the exact facts concerning the events of each day and allow those who read the facts to form their own opinion concerning them, but it must be said to the discredit of the two publications which occupy the morning field in this city that they are not satisfied with expressing editorial opinions, but instead of giving the people the facts concerning the events of the day, give them opinions of the facts disguised as news, and so well is this state of affairs known to the people of San Francisco that they pay little or no attention to the propaganda sheets that masquerade in the guise of newspapers. It is different, however, with visitors to the city. They expect newspapers to give them the news and are very frequently misled by stories gleaned from the pages of our two morning visitations.

This sort of thing, as a final proposition, is very hurtful to the interests of San Francisco because the falsehoods dished up as news by these slime-slinging, millionaire-owned publications send thousands of strangers away with feelings of disgust and unfriendly sentiments toward the city.

San Francisco, and the State of California, invited the Democratic party to hold its National Convention in this city and the party chiefs accepted the invitation. As a result thousands and thousands of visitors are now in our midst and are forming opinions of the city and its people and the two morning dailies are doing everything within their power to convince these visitors that we are unworthy to act as their host.

The truth of the matter is, however, that these rags in no way represent the people of San Francisco, are wholly incapable of conveying to strangers within our gates the sentiments or feelings of the population and should be completely disregarded as news distributing mediums. We desire to say, therefore, to the delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States in attendance upon the National Democratic Convention this week that the people of San Francisco, including the toiling thousands, and regardless of political partisanship, are glad to have them with us and pay them the respect and courtesv due them as guests of the city. Any jarring impressions occasioned by the more or less Machiavellian advice and nasty lampooning given them by the alleged morning daily newspapers, we hope, will not interfere with their good opinions of our people in general, particularly when they know, as we do, that these publications seldom or never represent the sentiments of the people of San Francisco. Candidates for political preference in this city almost invariably invite the opposition of the morning dailies in order to assure themselves of the support of the electors at the polls. Candidates who are not sharp enough to pursue such a course, and who accept support from these sheets, are certain to go down to inglorious defeat on election day. Such has been the history of the past few decades in San Francisco so far as its morning publications are concerned.

With this presentation of the facts and a humble apology for permitting such publications to exist in our prosperous and thriving city, we wish you all the best of luck and indulge the hope that you may so conduct your deliberations as to earn the support of the citizens of the United States next November. To pattern after the publications mentioned would be to court certain defeat. To beat out on a trail in the opposite direction is to attract the attention and approval of those who believe in truth and honesty. Therefore it is to be hoped that no political party, great or small, will be so gullible as to presume that either the Chronicle or the Examiner in any sense reflect the opinions, sentiments or desires of the people of this great city.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The real objection on the part of the United States Senate to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, is not Article X, nor Great Britain's six votes in the assembly, but the international labor provisions. This is being demonstrated more and more by the growth of the movement among big business to stamp out trade unionism and collective bargaining. International labor legislation, naturally, would taste bad to those who fathered the Esch-Cummings railroad bill, and who seek to enact legislation to prohibit strikes, and keep labor in subjection to capital.

Reactionary employers are trying out a new tactic against the organized labor movement. In several industries in which the unions were sufficiently strong to maintain collective bargaining, thereby improving conditions from time to time, with never a disaster or break, there was fostered by the agents of the employers a movement inciting the radical or young members to oust the old officials and leaders. The plea of the bosses' tools was that the old leaders were too slow in obtaining results, that they did not get more for the members than half of what was coming to them. As a consequence several industries in this city have been disorganized, even in times of high prosperity, and the members of those industries no longer enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining. The new leaders in every instance led their organizations just a little too far. The tactic having won in several instances, we may expect to see it repeated in other fields. Therefore we say, in times like these, it behooves every union to watch its steps. No union can afford to gamble with victory and defeat. A long wait for the opportune time is better than misstep that brings disaster. In the labor movement, as in business and in human life, the good rule to always follow is: Safety first. This does not mean stagnation or standing still, but it means to prepare for the future; Watch your next step.

Favoritism is supposed to exist and to flourish only under the rule of royalty or the so-called privileged classes. But that favoritism is not only possible but thrives equally well and even worse under governments but recently risen from the ranks of the "proletariat," is already history in many European countries. We have a glaring example of this fact in one of the most democratic and liberal countries of that continent, Sweden, where the social-democratic party recently assumed the reins of government and filled the king's cabinet with its own men under the leadership of the in most respects quite decent Hjalmar Branting. The new government is just blossoming out in its first more serious scandal. It is found to be practicing a new sort of favoritism, which is quite understandable and desirable from the standpoint of a government founded upon soap-box oratory and literary propaganda. The official organ of the party—"Social-Demokraten"—receives and publishes news of the official acts and decisions of the ministers and bureaus controlled by the party, in advance of the rest of the Swedish press and newsgathering agencies. Under modern conditions we can readily understand that this is governmental favoritism of the rankest kind. While we may congratulate the Swedes upon the comparative mildness of this form of suppression of their ancient freedom of the press, still it may be only the beginnig of that censorship of the press which flourishes among their Muscovite neighbors to the East, where only those professing to be orthodox partisans of the political party in power are permitted to publish any paper at all.

WIT AT RANDOM

The ex-gob, now the father of triplets, proudly displayed his offspring to his bashful buddy.

"What do you think of them?" he chortled. "Well," replied his buddy doubtfully, "if I was you I think I'd keep that one there."—The American Legion Weekly.

"My dear child, what are you doing?" asked the astonished mother, as she paused to glance at some strange marks her little girl was making with a pencil on a piece of paper.

"Oh, I'm writing a letter to Lily Smith!" came the answer.

"Writing a letter!" laughed the mother. "But you don't know how to write."

"That doesn't matter, mummie. You see, Lily can't read!"—London Tit-Bits.

In olden times the mayors of Leicester, England, were elected by a pig. The candidates sat in a semi-circle, each with his hat full of beans in his lap, and he was elected mayor from whose hat the pig ate first.

"You say you served in France?" asked the restaurant proprietor, as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir, officers' cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're lucky, man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you."—American Legion Weekly.

"Papa, Mr. Flubdub will probably call on you tonight."

"Well?"

"Tell him gently but firmly that I can never be his."

"See here, girl, don't you send that young man to me. I owe him ten dollars."—Kansas City Journal.

A roadmaster for a Middle Western railroad was much incensed on finding one of his sub-ordinates getting a shave while on duty.

"What's the idea?" he roared. "Getting your beard shaved on the company's time?"

"Idea yourself," came back the offender. "It grew on the company's time, didn't it?"—American Legion Weekly.

"Which kind of a bonus would you prefer?" asked the official at the St. Louis Bonus Registration Bureau of the colored applicant. "Land settlement, loan, vocational training—"

"Nossuh, no-suh," yelled the other, "not dat las' one. Dis baby's done had all de trainin' he can handle already."—American Legion Weekly.

"Did you tell that little bounder that a handsome face like his should appear on the screen?" "Not exactly. I told him it should be screened." —World (London).

Daughter—Oh, father, how grand it is to be alive! The world is too good for anything. Why isn't every one happy?

Father-Who is he this time?-Tar Baby.

"Yes, I'm negotiating a new mortgage on the home."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A famous financier was taken seriously ill at the age of ninety and felt that his end was near. "Nonsense," said the doctor, "the Lord isn't going to take you till you've passed the hundred mark."

"No, my friend," said the aged banker, "that wouldn't be good finance. Why should the Lord wait till I reached par when he can pick me up at ninety?"—Argonaut.

MISCELLANEOUS

WELFARE WORK NOT NEEDED.

"One of the great troubles with so-called welfare work in factories or industrial establishments is that it is paternal in character," says the Shoe Workers' Journal of Boston.

"It proceeds from the top without taking the trouble to find out whether such patronizing efforts are desired by the employees, or will be appreciated when provided.

"The worst of so-called welfare work is in its name and its hyprocisy. For an employer to say that he is doing certain things to ameliorate the conditions of labor for the benefit of his employees is hypocrisy. To say that he is doing certain things to benefit himself is more honest and will command greater respect.

"Enlightened self interest is always incidentally humanitarian. It is good business for any employer to build up healthful surroundings in his own interest. Let them pay the best of wages and furnish the best possible conditions and leave the employee to attend to his own welfare. That is the business and the right of the employee, of which he is self-respectingly jealous. Labor wants and needs no patronizing welfare work. It wants the fruits of its toil and will not be satisfied with the husks."

HIT BY BASIC PROFITEERS.

Profiteering in the basic industries has cost the railroads of this country at least \$600,000,000 during the last three years, said W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the railroad labor organizations, in a report transmitted to the Railroad Labor Board. If this profiteering is not checked, it is stated, the people will be gouged an additional \$1,000,000,000 during 1920, 1921 and 1922.

The report fixes 12 per cent as the profiteering tribute which the railroads have paid to the owners of coal, petroleum, steel and steel products, and to car and locomotive manufacturers and others.

Mr. Lauck cites a letter written by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency and formerly director of finances of the Railroad Administration. Referring to an analysis made by him of the earnings of the Steel Trust and the Lackawanna Steel Company. Mr. Williams said, in part:

"The statement shows that the United States Steel Corporation in 1918 exacted profits from the Government, our allies and its other customers sufficient to enable it to earn 100 per cent (exclusive of war and profits taxes) on its entire capital stock—\$508,000,000.

"This statement shows also how unjustified is the claim of this corporation that it could not make a further reduction in the price of steel rails and other fabricated products without impinging upon the wages paid to labor. As a matter of fact, the corporation in 1918 could have doubled the wages paid to all of its men, from president to water boy, and would still have had earnings sufficient to enable it to pay 7 per cent on its common stock.

"I also hand you, with this, a memorandum analyzing the earnings of the Lackawanna Steel Company for 1918, showing that that company could have made a reduction of about \$20 a ton on its steel products and still have had earnings enough to pay about 7 per cent on its capital stock."

The Central Labor Council of Stockton reports that the Gloria Ice Cream Co., which has San Francisco connections, is unfair to the Teamsters of Stockton and requests that the firm be not patronized.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

Last Monday morning an attempt was made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to force members of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union to show cards of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association before going to work and the men refused to comply with the desires of the company and as a consequence were locked out. The company now gives out the statement that it is loading the Shipping Board vessel West Inskip with independent labor and so far had not experienced any difficulty in getting labor as the result of Monday's action when the men refused to show their blue membership cards in the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association as a result of which they were not permitted to go to work.

Replying to the statement by Daulton Mann of the Pacific Mail that the Longshoremen's Association was composed of men who were either citizens of the United States or who had declared their intentions of becoming citizens, M. T. Doyle, business agent of the Riggers and Stevedores, says:

"The Longshoremen's Association is composed in the main of men who were classed as alien enemies during the war. The constitution of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union provides that applicants for admission must be citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

"That the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is not composed of aliens is proven by the passage of a resolution by the United Veterans of Foreign Wars, Manila Post No. 58, on June 4th, protesting against the Longshoremen's Association on the grounds that the bosses of the organization are alien enemies. A copy of the resolution has been sent to the Shipping Board as well as to members of both houses of Con-

"The Riggers and Stevedores' Union, which was formed in 1853, has a membership of 4100. and not more than 20 per cent of the total membership are not citizens. Those that are not citizens will swear their allegiance to the United States as soon as they are eligible. About 75 per cent of the men who were refused admission to the Pacific Mail piers Monday morning are natives of this country.

"The Longshoremen's Association is an outlaw organization and is not connected in any way with the labor movement. It was organized by the Waterfront Employers' Association."





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For \$1.00 We Clean Any Kind of Watch and Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

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Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches.

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7	Jewelled American	make, regular price\$2.50	\$ 1.49
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7	Jewelled Waltham	or Elgin, regular price. 6.00	3.75
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17	Jewelled Waltham	or Elgin, regular price 15.00	8.50
18	Jewelled Waltham	or Elgin, regular price 28.00	15.00
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DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY—For the half year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Sec. G. BACIGALUPI, Pres.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK (Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1920, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1920. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

BANK OF ITALY, Corner Montgomery and Clay Streets; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets. For the half-year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1920. Divi-

dends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets; North Beach Branch. Columbus avenue and Broadway. For the half-year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1920. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof, and earn dividend from July 1, 1920, Money deposited on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

A. E. SBARBORO, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth. For the half-year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

H. C. KLEVESAHL, Cashier.

PAYING MUSICIANS IN ADVANCE. By Sam Davis

Business Agent, Musicians' Union.

In one of Annie Laurie's articles in the Examiner this week, speaking about the Democratic convention, she uses the following words: 'There were not so many bands as we used to have, before we learned that band leaders were temperamental and usually wanted their pay in advance." Whether this "shoot" is intended as a sarcasm, or a criticism, or a justification is not quite clear, but if Annie Laurie, in her many years of newspaper service, had lost only a small percentage of the money lost by musicians in the past in unpaid services, she would undoubtedly use her most forcible arguments in favor of music services being paid in advance.

In this case, however, of the Democratic convention and its bands, she can be assured that no such demand was made upon the management, and the absence of more bands, if there seems to be such a lack, is certainly not on account of "temperamental band leaders demanding money in advance." All negotiations for the music for the convention have been exceedingly harmonious. They wanted union musicians and agreed to pay the union scale, and no mention of "money in advance" was made, nor thought necessary. There are times when "money in advance" ought to be exacted from "mushroom" dance organizations, and "fly-bynight" theatrical enterprises, who engage musicians and others and depend upon the success of the business to pay their bills, and even with these undependable features it is a very rare occurrence for money to be "demanded in ad-The Musicians' Union is a very strong vance." organization and its precautionary and protective methods against those who seek to cheat the musician are very effective. But, in justice to the Democratic Convention Committee, it is unfair to even infer that there has ever existed a doubt about their responsibility, or that they were expected to pay their musicians in advance.

AGAINST FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Will C. Wood, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the members of the State Board of Education have been cited by the Supreme Court to appear July 6 and show cause why an injunction should not be granted the McMillan Book Company enjoining the state officials from carrying out the Free High School Text Book Act passed by the last Legislature. The citation was issued by Chief Justice Frank M. Angellotti on the petition of attorneys representing the book concern.

The union label signifies merit in the articlethe merit of good, clean workmanship—as well as the principles of fair play in the treatment of employees.

JULY 11th-8:00 P. M.

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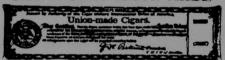
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Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

FEDERAL UNION RUBBER WORKERS. Newark, Ohio, June 1, 1920.

To Central Bodies Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor-Greeting:

On April 25th the Pharis Tire & Rubber Company of Newark, Ohio, manufacturers of automobile tires and tubes (known as the Para Moid) was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list by a unanimous vote of the Newark Trades and Labor Assembly, and this circular, which is indorsed by that body, is issued to inform sister unions and central bodies of the facts.

Briefly, the facts are these: The working conditions in the factory were very bad and dangerous to health. Material was in poor working condition when issued to the men, who were on the piece-work system. The right of collective bargaining was denied.

With a view of securing better conditions and preparatory to the formation of a union, the employees held an informal meeting, at which time a communication, suggesting and requesting improved working conditions, was drawn up. The manager of the plant flatly refused to read or consider this letter when presented by representatives of the employees or to deal with them except as individuals. Later every man present at the meeting was discharged and locked out.

All honorable means have been employed by the Rubber Workers' Union and by committees from the Trades and Labor Assembly for an adjustment of the existing difficulties.

Now, what we ask is this: Appoint a live committee to visit local dealers who sell the Pharis Company's product, and place the matter before them, as a decrease in the demand for their output will soon bring the Pharis people to terms. Viso notify the locals affiliated with your body and ask them to do likewise. We are not asking for money, but we do ask that you will give all possible publicity to the conditions existing among the locked-out Rubber Workers of Newark, Ohio, and assist them in every possible way to win their fight against unjust discrimination. With the moral support of loyal union men throughout the country we are bound to win out.

We will appreciate it if you will advise us of any results you may accomplish.

Fraternally yours, FEDERAL UNION RUBBER WORKERS, LOCAL 17297,

Ora Moats, President; Clark Haynes, Secre-

tary. 120 Riley Street, Newark, Ohio.
These tires are handled by the Western Auto
Supply Co. of San Francisco, Calif.

REHABILITATION WILL BE FREE.

One of the finest things about the recently enacted legislation for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise is the fact that the process of rehabilitation is regarded as a public obligation. The training is to be free just as the public schools are free. Rich and poor alike may benefit. There is no clause which says that the beneficiary must give proof that he cannot afford to pay for the training. Such a ruling would undoubtedly exclude some sensitive, self-respecting people. Who likes to furnish proof that he is a pauper? Previous to the passage of the Federal act,

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thirteen States had already passed laws for the rehabilitation of the civilian disabled. Only one State law contains the stipulation that the individual must be financially unable to pay for his

It is to be expected that vocational education boards in States having rehabilitation laws will have a start in presenting their plans for the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington.

State boards must annually submit to the Federal Board for approval, plans showing the kinds of vocational rehabilitation and schemes of placement for which it is proposed the appropriation shall be used; courses of study; methods of instruction; qualifications of teachers, supervisors, directors, and other necessary administrative officers or employees, and plans for the training of teachers, supervisors, and directors.

STUDY MINERALOGY AT HOME.

Home assay offices will be common in the mining districts of the state when advantage is taken of the new correspondence course in mineralogy which the Extension Division of the University of California has just completed. Mining men, prospectors, geologists, teachers and any one interested in the study of minerals will find this course of particular value to them.

'Determinative Mineralogy" is the title of the new course, which has been prepared by Arthur S. Eakle, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of California. The course is of university standard, practically the same as is given in the class rooms on the campus, and university credit is given for its successful completion. It is offered to any one wishing to register for it. Application should be made to the University Extension Division, 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

The course is based on a textbook and gives training in the use of blowpipe apparatus for determining minerals. The training is essentially practical. Labeled powders for experimentation are sent with the first assignments and the latter part of the course consists in the analysis by the student of 50 unlabeled minerals in their natural state. The fee of \$12 includes a standard textbook on mineralogy, which costs \$3.50; all powders and mineral speciments; report papers, and supervision by correspondence over the work of the student. Full particulars on the course are supplied by the Extension Division, Technical Department, 301 California Hall Berkeley

WIN UNION SHOP

A union-shop agreement and a minimum rate of \$1 an hour has been secured by organized electricians of Oklahoma City.

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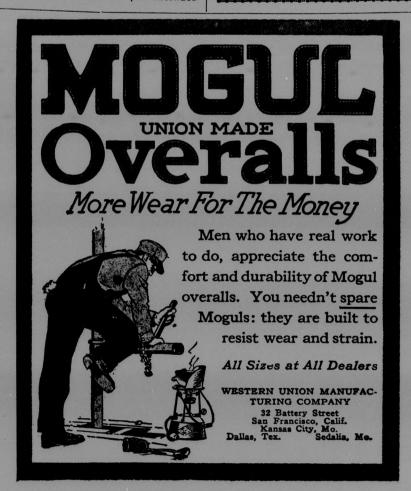
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 25, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers-All present.

Reading Minutes-Minutes of previous meet-

ing approved as printed.

Credentials-Typographical-James W. len, George Tracy, James M. Scott, George Knell, J. J. Neeley, Geo. S. Hollis, L. F. Compton, Henry Heidelberg, L. Michelson, Arthur S. Howe. Carpenters, 483—John Helickson, Dave Ryan, Wm. Johnson, F. S. McCullough, Thos. Zant, P. J. Clifford, C. A. McColm, P. J. Kiernan, F. McLean. Butchers, 115—D. J. Murray, J. J. Kretzmer, Frank Flohr, Geo. Schade, M. S. Maxwell. Delegates seated.

Communications-Filed-From Board of Public Works, relative to the request of the Street Carmen for an increase in wages. Resolutions from Machinists No. 68, with reference to the unfair attitude of Wilbur W. Marsh, owner of the Iowa Dairy Separator Co. of Waterloo, Ia.
Referred to Executive Committee—From the

Washington Club, enclosing ten tickets for an entertainment to be held at Native Sons' Hall, to provide social and educational facilities necessary to make good citizens of the foreign-born non-citizens residing in this city.

Referred to Labor Clarion-From Central Labor Council of Petaluma, enclosing list of firms which are unfair to the Cereal Workers' Union.

Referred to Teamsters' Union-From the Central Labor Council of Stockton, relative to the unfair firm of the Gloria Ice Cream Company of that city.

Request complied with-From the Campaign Committee of the Police Department, relative to a petition to place an amendment before the people for an increase in wages, and requesting indorsement of same.

Resolutions-Submitted by Delegate Tattenham, requesting Council to indorse the action of the American Federation of Labor, relative to extending amnesty to American political offenders who are still in jail. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions-Butchers, 115-Fair Market closed up; thanked Council for assistance. Retail Delivery Drivers-Have settled difference with employers; received an increase of 50 cents per day; Jewel Tea Co. unfair.

Executive Committee-Recommended indorsement of Leather Workers' wage scale, subject to the approval of their International Union. In the matter of controversy between the Jewelry Workers and Albert Samuels Co., the matter was referred to the Secretary to bring about an adjustment. In the matter of resolutions of cigarmakers of Tampa, committee recommended that the Secretary send out a circular letter to affiliated unions asking them to donate liberally to the cause. In the matter of resolutions regarding the holding a joint ball for a Christmas tree for the poor children, committee recommends that same be filed. Committee is in possession of information that the Tailors' Union has called off the strike and instructed its members to return to work; committee recommended that inasmuch as the union has removed the ban, that the boycott be lifted, and further recommend in that connection that trade unionists be requested to refrain from purchasing any garments that do not bear the union label. port concurred in.

Auditing Committee-Reported favorably on bills, which were ordered paid.

Brother Duffy, labor member of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, addressed the Council on the progress of labor in the Middle West. Brother E. J. Stack, assistant director of the

Savings Compaign of the U.S. Government, addressed the Council on the subject of thrift.

New Business-Moved, that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the telephone charge of Telephone Company on installation of phones, and refund of charges at expiration of year; carried.

With the consent of the delegates the president appointed the following committees:

Reception Committee to Meet President Samuel Gompers-Hon. John I. Nolan, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., Daniel C. Murphy, Timothy Reardon, Andrew J. Gallagher, John P. Mc-Laughlin, Michael Casey, John A. O'Connell, Wm. H. Urmy, Wm. P. Stanton, Patrick O'Brien, Jas. J. McTiernan, M. J. McGuire, Chris Brandhorst, John Kane, J. R. Matheson, J. J. Kuhn, John Daley, Wm. Granfield, Geo. Knell, Jas. E. Wilson, Geo. Hollis, Wm. T. Bonsor, Thos. P. Riley, Sarah Hagan, Eva Ostino, Anna Brown, Thos. P. Garrity, the delegates to Labor Council and all trade unionists of city desiring to participate.

Labor Day Committee-Alaska Fishermen, I. N. Hylen; Asbestos Workers, E. Dwyer; Asphalt Workers, J. J. O'Connor; Auto Bus Operators, Guy Lathrop; Auto Carriage Painters, John Peterson; Auto Mechanics, M. A. Lovey; Baggage Messengers, Chas. Fohl; Bakers No. 24, Paul Guderly; Cracker Bakers No. 125, P. McGowan; Cracker Packers, Eva Ostino; Bakery Wagon Drivers, Geo. Kidwell; Barbers No. 148, Roe Baker; Bartenders No. 41, Dan Regan; Bottlers No. 293, Al Rogers; Beer Drivers No. 227, Chas. Boyan; Bill Posters No. 44, B. A. Brundage; Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168, Geo. Cullen; Boilermakers No. 6, John Kane; Bookbinders Nos. 31-125, Jas. D. Kelly; Bottle Blowers No. 22, Joe Blanchard; Boot and Shoe Repairers, O. Toreson; Book and Shoe Workers No. 226, F. Andrews; Box Makers and Sawyers, Herbert Lane; Brewery Workers No. 7, Emil Muri; Broom Makers, Jas. O'Hanlon; Bricklayers No. 7, E. L. Nolan; Butchers No. 115, M. S. Maxwell; Butchers No. 508, John McCaffery; penters No. 483, Dave Ryan; Cemetery ers, Wm. Doyle; Chauffeurs No. 265, S. T. Dixon; Cigarmakers, Fred Barnes; Cap Makers No. 9, Isadore Schneider; Cooks No. 44, Emil Buehrer; Cooks' Helpers No. 110, James Lewis; Coopers No. 65, I. P. Beban; Draftsmen, W. J. Wilkinson; Dredgemen No. 84, Fred Hannah; Egg Inspectors, E. L. Washburn; Electrical Workers No. 6, Peter Clifford; Electrical Workers No. 151, Geo. Flatley; Electrical Workers No. 537, F. Dangan; Elevator Operators, C. Brandhorst; Federal Employees, Mrs. S. E. Adams; Federation of Teachers, D. P. Hardy; Fur Workers, Emma Brunzell; Garment Cutters, J. J. Kidd; Garment Workers No. 131, Nellie Casey; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Julius Hammerschlag; Gas Workers No. 9840, Geo. W. Bell; Glass Packers No. 45, Arnold Tempest; Grocery Clerks, W. G. Desepte; Hatters, Jonas Phone Market 2139

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Delegates at Large-John I. Nolan, John P. McLaughlin, Sarah Hagan, Theodore Johnson, Thos. P. Garrity, Wm. Urmy, Wm. P. Stanton, Daniel C. Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, Michael Casey, Timothy Riardan, D. P. Haggerty, Jas. W. Mullen, Alfred Greenbaum, John A. O'Connell, M. J. McGuire, Jas. J. McTiernan, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. T. Bonsor, Geo. Tracy.

Honorary Delegates-Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Archbishop Edw. J. Hanna, Andrew J. Gallagher, Judge Michael J. Roche, Richard Caverly, Walter Macarthur, Will J. French, Hon. Ralph Mc-Leran, Rabbi Nieto.

Receipts—\$521.54. Expenses—\$347.92. Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

PARENTS CAN NOT MAKE RULES.

Conscientious scruples of parents against "folk dances" in the schools will not release their children from the duty of participation, according to a decision by Judge Peter J. Shields of the Superior Court of Sacramento. Two children of C. C. Hardwick were suspended from the Fruitridge District School when they refused, by their parents' instructions, to take their places in a class in folk dancing. The parents sued to have the children reinstated. The court held that the school board was within its rights and that the objectors could not create for themselves an individual religion and hold the school authorities, to their belief.

"CAN'T STRIKE" LAWS FAILURE.

Anti-strike legislation, compulsory arbitration in various forms, and wages by law have failed to fulfill their widely heralded purpose in Australia, and the government has called a conference of employers and employees throughout the commonwealth. The call states that an effort will be made to arrive at a better understanding between the two parties, and that the solution of the question is mainly in their hands. It is hoped that as a result of frank and amicable discussion the proposed conference will succeed in formulating a basis of legislative or administrative action that will tend to improve the relations between the employer and employee. Australian trade unions and employers' organizations are asked to be represented at the conference.

The failure of the present system to stop strikes and social unrest is indicated by a recent report issued by the employers' federation of five Australian states. This report said:

"It is obvious, after an experience of 20 years, that our industrial laws have lamentably failed to secure industrial peace," and that during the six years from 1913 to 1918, inclusive, there were 2153 strikes in the commonwealth. The n ber of workers involved numbered 603,176.

The report also stated that "it is freely and fully recognized that the efforts of trade unions to improve the status of their members, financially and otherwise, are legitimate and desira-The main reason for workers' unrest, the employers said, "would seem to be based on the assiduous promulgation of the belief that the workers should receive a larger share of the profits of the industry, and thus add to the amount received in the way of wages."

TRUTH AND INTELLIGENT ACTION.

The American Federation of Labor convention at Montreal approved recommendations of the executive council that the truth about democracy, and not a denial of democracy, is the best reply to fantastic plans of extreme propagandists.

"The written and spoken propaganda of unreason and extremists can be met and defeated by truth," the council said. "But legitimate unrest, growing out of conditions of injustice can be met and overcome only by intelligent dealing with conditions. Those who drink from a poisoned well will be poisoned until the well itself is cleaned.

The American nation has reached a grave crisis. It stands at the cross roads. Progress must come. Justice must be done. Bourbonism must be dethroned. Criminal profiteering and exploitation must cease. These things are so because the endurance of the people has been strained beyond their willingness to bear and because all of these things are possible of achieve-

"The terrible pressure of injustice within democracy can be removed only by the functioning of democracy. And if the forces of greed so obstruct and distort the processes of democracy that they can no longer work in normal, healthful manner to satisfy the needs of the people, it is the first duty of the nation to free those processes and remove those obstructions. The unrest born of need can be met and allayed only through definite, constructive action. The program for this action has been offered by the fabor movement, and is before the country."

DUNCAN NAMED AGAIN.

The President has made what is known as a ecess appointment of James Duncan as a member of the Inter-state Commerce Commission. The appointee is first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and was recently nominated, with two other men as members of the Commission. The Senate adjourned without confirming the appointments.

KANSAS STRIKES CONTINUE.

Strikes in this State continue, regardless of the legislative edict to the contrary. The Kansas Trades Unionist says:

"Governor Allen knows that his industrial court law has not prevented a single strike in Kansas. He knows that one strike after another has taken place in the coal fields, and neither he nor his court have dared to lift a hand or arrest these strikers. His whole gang hide behind this expression: 'Howat and the union officials called the strike.' He knows, and so does his court, that neither Howart, Gompers, nor any international officer can call a strike. The rank and file orders a strike, and that it is the only time it is effective."



MATINEE DAILY NEXT WEEK

THE MUSICAL FARCE "KISS ME"

KANE & HERMAN GARDNER & HARTMAN EARY & EARY

RESISTA BUCH BROS. BARTHOLDI'S BIRDS

JOSEPH E. HOWARD
With ETHELYN CLARK & CO.
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The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company. Economic Laundry, 51 Clara. Fairyland Theatre. Gorman & Bennett. Grove street. E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front. Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary. Gunst, M. A., cigar stores. Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave. Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore. Jewel Tea Company. Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers. Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton. Maitland Playhouse, Stockton. National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products. New San Francisco Laundry. Novak Studio, Commercial Building. Regent Theatre. P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth. Schmidt Lithograph Co. Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission. The Emporium United Railroads. United Cigar Stores. Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th. Washington Square Theatre. Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein. White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the adjourned meeting of No. 21, held last Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple, the reports of the scale committees were received. Don K. Stauffer, secretary of the newspaper scale committee, read the report of that committee, while Arthur S. Howe presented the report of the book and job scale committee. Both reports were referred to the executive committee of the unions. The scales were ordered printed and circulated among the membership as soon as possible. The regular business of the union having been disposed of, those in attendance at the meeting had the pleasure of hearing an interesting talk by Miss Ritza Freeman, in behalf of the co-operative movement.

The following is a summary of the official canvass of the vote for officers of the International Typographical Union, held on May 26 last, and forwarded by Secretary J. W. Hays from Indianapolis under date of June 23: President-Marsden G. Scott, 26,872; *John McParland, 28,312. First Vice-president—*Walter W. Barrett, 28,524; J. J. Dirks, 26,283. Second Vicepresident—*James J. Hoban, 28,717; Carl Jensen, 25,116. Secretary-treasurer—*J. W. Hays, 29,904; William E. Towne, 24,959. Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-*James Drury, 25,383; William Turnbull, 20,568; Samuel Hadden, 5,980. Agent Union Printers' *Joe M. Johnson, 28,739; Edward W. Morcock, 24,153. Board of Auditors—*John M. Dugan, 21,533; Mark M. J. Mitchell, 20,974; James Philip, 3,881; R. O. Jaggers, 1,296; Joseph E. Goodkey, 2,161; Thomas K. Heath, 3,120. Delegates to American Federation of Labor—*Frank Morrison, 47,099; *Max S. Hayes, 28,473; *T. W. McCullough, 27,552; *William Young, 27,187; *Charles P. Howard, 29,629; James J. Murray, 24,469; E. L. Hitchens, 24,488; Stanley C. Jackson, 21,785; Sylvester J. McBride, 25,444. Trustees Union Printers' Home—*Thomas McCaffery, 29,687; *Walter E. Ames, 28,227; *George P. Nichols, 26,542; Michael Powell, 26,391; Fred J. Terry, 24,199; William E. O'Leary, 23,879.

The candidates thus indicated are the successful ones

John W. Bramwood, who was for many years secretary of the International Typographical Union, arrived in San Francisco last Saturday night on the special train bearing the Indiana delegates and visitors to the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Bramwood is a resident of Indianapolis, where he is conducting a commercial printing establishment known as the Bramwood Press. Owing to an injury sustained last Winter through a fall on an icy sidewalk, Mrs. Bramwood was not able to accompany her husband on his trip to San Francisco, much to the regret of their legion of friends and acquaintances in this city. This is Mr. Bramwood's first visit to San Francisco since 1902. Time has dealt gently with Bramwood, if quick wit and nimble step would indicate anything.

W. McGinnis, manager Everett Southern California Press Bureau, with offices in Los Angeles, and a member of Typographical Union No. 174, is a San Francisco visitor this week, the main attraction here being the Democratic national convention. Mr. McGinnis is a native of Lexington, Ky., a Spanish-American War veteran, and a past president of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1. Besides being all these "good things," McGinnis is an intimate friend and staunch supporter of Vice-president Thomas R. Marshall, with whom he was intimately associated in affairs concerning the Democratic party while a resident of Indiana. McGinnis is possessed of a vein of humor almost, if not quite, equal to that of the genial vicepresident, and his narration of some of the experiences of the Bourbon party in the "Hoosier" State are highly entertaining. He visited the head-

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quarters of No. 21 last Monday in company with Mr. John W. Bramwood. Mr. McCinnis is a dyed-in-the-wool Bourbon, and the prime object of his visit to San Francisco is to see that the Democratic convention selects a "winner" to enter the presidential contest next November.

William S. Darrow, president of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231, was in San Francisco last Monday and paid a casual visit to the headquarters of No. 21. "Bill" says the printing business is booming in the Garden City, and that the scarcity of printers is almost as acute there as in other parts of the bay region.

Carl N. Bolte of Stockton Typographical Union No. 56 called at union headquarters Monday in search of data relating to our new wage scales. After having been supplied with all the material that could be given bearing on that subject, he left for the Slough City.

Harry Stringham of the Examiner Chapel is vacationing in Santa Cruz. He left the city last Tuesday, and will visit his parents before returning.

Charles A. Derry, a printer well known along the entire Pacific Coast, including Alaska,

arrived in San Francisco a few days ago and de-posited his card with No. 21. Derry is a delegate to the Domocratic National Convention from the Territory of Alaska.

Patrick J. Haltigan, a member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, of Washington, D. C., is attending the big convention at the Exposition Auditorium this week, serving as one of its reading secretaries.

A group of more thoroughly alive, up-to-theminute printers and publishers than those who were aboard the special train bearing the Ohio delegation to the Democratic National Convention would be hard to find, indeed. Before the departure of the train from the Buckeye State on its westward journey, a well equipped miniature newspaper plant was installed in the baggage car, including a linotype machine, type, cases, printing press, copy desk, stationery, typewriters, and many cans and bottles of—ink! From this plant was issued a four-page, modern daily, which contained news of all things incidental to the long trip west, and copies of which were distributed among the passengers and mailed back "hum."

TRUST

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES

BANK OF ITAL

COMMERCIAL
HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

June 29, 1920 RESOURCES	
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate \$37,44 Other Loans and Discounts 45,89	2,749.93 1,387.93
Bankers' Acceptances 42	
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness. \$17,35 State, County and Municipal Bonds 10,08 Other Bonds 7,20	3,836.42
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank Cash and Exchanges \$6.67 Due from Federal Reserve Bank 5,86 Due from Other Banks 3,72	255,000.00 8,694.64
TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults Other Real Estate Owned Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances. Interest Earned but not Collected Employees Pension Fund (Carried on Books at) Other Resources	303,840.01 2,119,746.49 783,634.18 1.00 1,222,070.74
Total Resources	\$143,858,457.52
DEPOSITS LIABILITIES *Capital Paid In	
Surplus \$7,00 Undivided Profits 1,50 1,92 1,92	0,000.00 0,000.00 4, 959.37
TOTAL CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS Dividends Unpaid Discount Collected, but not Earned Reserved for Taxes and Interest Accrued Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts Federal Reserve Bank (U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness)	
Total Liabilities	\$143,858,457,52
*Paid in Capital will be increased to \$9,000,000 on July 14, 1920. All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted A. P. Giannini and W. R. Williams, being separately duly sworn each for himself, says President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation about statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.	in above statement.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1920. THO The Story of Our Growth

				The S	itory of	Our (Gro	wth			
June	30.	1905	As Sho	wn by a C	omparative S	tateme	nt of	Our	Resou	rces	
						June	30,				\$14,162,
						June	30,	1915			\$19,080,
		1909		\$3,03	7,955.09	June	30,	1917			\$48,828,
June	30,	1911		\$7,33	3,665.55	lune	20	1020			\$107,506,
			Deposits Mad	Num	ber of Depos						
					TH	E	M	IS	SI	ON	BA
		-				Me	mbe	Fed	leral	Reserve	System

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LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

In the synopsis of the minutes of the Labor Council is a list of the Labor Day Committee appointed to make preparations for the celebration of next Labor Day. An invitation has been extended to the San Francisco Building Trades Council to join in the celebration as in previous years and to also appoint a Labor Day Committee to act jointly with that of the Labor Council.

FOOD PRICES JUMP.

Retail food prices throughout the country increased 3 per cent between April 15th and May 15th, according to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. This figure is based on a survey of the prices of 43 articles of food in different cities. Food costs on May 15th were 7 per cent higher than on January 15th. The greatest increases were in sugar, flour and potatoes.

BROTHER DUFFY ADDRESSED COUNCIL

Mr. Duffy, labor member of the Ohio Industrial Accident Commission, addressed the Labor Council last Friday evening. He explained the provisions of the Ohio State law for compensating injured workmen. The Ohio law is considered one of the best adopted by any State in the Union.

SAMUEL GOMPERS TO SPEAK.

It is announced the Samuel Gompers, the venerable president of the American Federation of Labor, will address the San Francisco Labor Council this evening. Brother Gompers will outline the Federation's political demands and policies in the coming Presidential election.

FAIR MARKET CLOSED DOORS.

After many months publicity that the Fair Market was patronizing the Chinese butcher shops the said market has closed its doors for lack of patronage. The report of this victory for the Butchers' Union occasioned quite a ripple of applause at the last meeting of the Labor Council.

NO SPRING WHEAT SCARCITY.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington does not accept the lurid tale of profiteers and speculators that a farm labor scarcity will cause present wheat prices to continue and possibly go higher. The Department reports that spring wheat will total 277,000,000 bushels, or 68,000,000 bushels more than last year and 18,000,000 more than the average of the last five years. A less favorable report is made on winter wheat, while the area planted to barley is greater than last year.

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PACKERS CONFUSE PUBLIC.

The claim of large meat packers that their profit is but one cent a pound is confusing, says the Federal Trade Commission, in its latest published report on this industry.

"A profit of one cent a pound on ten billion pounds of livestock products sold during the year (1918) gives an aggregate return of \$100,000,000," says the report.

"Even were this doubled, the resulting rate—namely, two cents per pound—would still tend to be a 'negligible' amount in the public mind. Yet this difference of one cent would mean, for the five great companies (Swift, Armour, Wilson, Morris and Cudahy), \$100,000,000 in possible dividends or about 20 per cent on the capital stock and surplus combined (\$500,000,000).

"Thus while the packers' profits per pound may appear to the public to be small, they are in reality large, due to the enormous tonnage produced on the basis of a relatively moderate investment."

The commission says the packers seek to capitalize the habitual attitude of mind on the part of the public that a cent is a very small element of value.

"As a matter of fact," says the report, "a profit of a cent per unit, far from being a small profit, may be an exorbitant profit measured in terms of return upon capital invested. The only sound method whereby the reasonableness of a profit of a cent per pound may be determined is by aggregating such a profit and comparing it with the capital invested in the enterprise."

O. B. U. SLIPPING.

In its annual report on "Labor Organization in Canada," the Dominion department of labor at Ottawa, Ontario, says last year the international trade unions increased their membership in Canada by more members than the combined membership of the one big union, as reported by the general secretary of that organization.

The government's report includes an interesting sketch of recent industrial and political activities of Dominion organized workers. Included in the report is this reference to a statement on the one big union by the executive council of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, to the annual convention of that organization:

"The futility of the one big union methods should have been apparent from the beginning, founded as it was on force and intolerance of the chosen leaders of the labor movement, repudiating the organization from which they draw their financial and numerical strength, preaching class hatred throughout the country and gambling their whole future on the success of sympathetic and national strikes.

"We are able to report, however, that the storm seems to have passed, the workers are again recovering their equilibrium and the international trade union movement seems to be established once more in the centers where the one big union advocates made their strongest attacks."

ANOTHER O. B. U. FAILS.

Seattle trade unionists are laughing at the collapse of the one big union idea upon which antiunion employers attempted to erect their Inland Empire Employers' association.

The scheme was the regulation mob idea of the O. B. U. advocates among the workers. The employers were denouncing the one big union among workers while they favored the idea themselves.

They have opened their eyes, however, and have copied the American Federation of Labor plan and have reorganized in 26 sections under one parent body to be known as the associated industries.